WHOLE NO. 635.

GRISELIDIS.

A TALE.

[CONCLUDED.]

IN this manner four years passed away, at the ad of which time she had a son, which completine happiness of the father, and delighted his stall. She nursed him herself, as she had done cother; and when this darling child was two ears old, the Marquis was determined to make other trial of the patience of Griselidis. He eat to her, saying the same as he did about his aighter. Oh! what must have been the sufferground of this incomparable woman, at that moment, iten, calling to mind that she had already lost redaughter, she saw they were going to murder erson, her last hope, and the only child she supposed she had left!

Where is there, I will not say a tender mother, at compassionate stranger, who would not have at tears at such a sentence?—Queens!—Prinfies!—Ladies!—women of all ranks!—attend ther reply, and profit by her example.

"Dear Sire, I formerly vowed, and now formly repeat that vow, never to disobey you. Then on entering this palace I quitted my humble dress, and resigned at the same time my will a your's forever; and could I possibly divine our wishes, you would always find them anticiated. Inform me only of your commands: if to repare for death, I willingly consent; for I hoold prefer that to the missortune of offending ou!"

Gautier was more and more aftonished. One who had known less of Griselidis might have supposed such sirmness of mind proceeded only from aseasibility; but he, who had so often witnessed, when the nursed her children, the excess of her underness for them, knew that that resolution tould only proceed from the great love she bore

He fent, as before, his faithful fleward for the filld, and had him carried to Bologne, and brought up with his little fifter.

After two such severe trials, Gautier ought to have been perfectly convinced of the obedience and submission of his wife, and not thought of affiding her again; but some suspicious minds are never satisfied, and, when once they have begun, take the greatest delight in tormenting others.

The Marchioness not only appeared to have forcotten her double misfortune, but to grow every
day more gentle and affectionate. Gautier, nevetheless, intended to torment her again. When
lindaughter was twelve years old, and his son
eight, he wished to have them return to him, and
wrote to the Countess his sister to bring them herfels. At the same time had it reported every
where, that he was going to be divorced from
this wise, and to take another.

This cruel report foon reached the ears of Grifdidis: they told her that a young lady of high birth, and very handsome, was soon to be Marthioness of Saluces. You may suppose how much be would be shocked at the idea of such an event taking place. She, however, summoned all her resolution, and waited patiently for her husband's

He fent for her one day, and, in the presence of some of his Barons, said to her—

"Griselidis, for twelve years that we have lived together, your company has always given me pleasure, for I have regarded your virtues more than your birth; but my subjects wish me to have an heir to my estates, and the Pope has permitted me to take a wife more suitable to my rank. She will arrive here in a few days: therefore prepare to resign your place to her. Carry back your dower, and summon all your resolution."

"My Lord," replied Griselidis, "I well knew the daughter of Janicola was unworthy to be your wife; and in this palace, of which you were pleafed to make me mistress, I take God to witness, I never returned him my fervent thankfgiving for that honor without acknowledging that unworthiness. As it is your will, I shall leave this place without regret, where I have fo long lived hap. pily, and return to the cottage where I was born, and where I can still render to my father the cares and attentions I was forced to entruft to a stranger. As to the dower you mention, you know, my Lord, that, with a pure heart, I could only bring you poverty, respect, and love. All the clothes that I have worn belong to you: permit me to leave them and take again those I had on when I came, which I have carefully preserved. I here restore to you the ring with which you married me .- Poor I left my father's home, and poor I will return; except in the honor of being the irreproachable widow of fuch a hufband!"

The Marquis was fo much affected at this reply, that the tears came into his eyes, and he was obliged to leave the room to conceal them.

Grifelidis, leaving her elegant clothes, jewels, and other ornaments, put on her former humble dress, and set out for her native village, accompanied by a number of Knights and ladies, whose tears flowed for the loss of such an amiable woman. She alone did not weep, but walked filently along, with her eyes fixed upon the ground .--They arrived in this manner at her father's, who did not appear at all aftonished at her return, for he always had his doubts of this marriage ending happily, and thought that, sooner or later, the Marquis would be tired of his daughter, and fend her back again .- The old man tenderly embraced her, and, without shewing the least grief or anger, returned thanks to the company who attended her, and exhorted them to be loyal, and love their fovereign. But what forrow must Janicola inwardly have felt, when he confidered that his daughter, after having enjoyed all the pleafures of life, must in future want for even common necessaries! but she did not appear to feel it, and supported her father's courage.

At length the Count and Countess D'Empeche, with the two children and a large party of friends, arrived within a day's journey of the Castle. The Marquis, to complete his last trial, sent for Grifelidis, and said to her—

"Daughter of Janicola, my intended bride arrives to-morrow; and as no person in my palace knows what I like so well as you do (and I wish particularly to receive her, my brother and fifter, and their friends, in a noble manner), I would

have you take charge of every thing; and above all the reception of my bride."

"Sir," the replied, "I have so many obligations to you, that, while it pleases God to spare my life, I shall always think it my duty to do any thing that gives you pleasure."

She then went to give orders to the officers and domestics, assisted them in every thing, and prepared the nuprial apartment destined for her whose near approach had driven herself from it.

When the young lady appeared, far from shewing, as might have been expected, some emotion at the sight of her, or being assumed of the keys she wore, she went to receive her, saluted her respectfully, and conducted her to the apartment which she had prepared. By a secret instinct, for which she could not account, she was charmed with the children, and never ceased looking at them and praising their beauty.

At the dinner-hour, when all the company were affembled at table, the Marquis sent for Grifeli-dis, and shewing her this pretended bride, to whose native charms was added the most magnificent dress, asked what she thought of her.

"My Lord," fhe replied, "you could not have chosen one more beautiful, or more pleasing; and if God favorably receives the prayers I shall daily make for you, you will live happy with her. But, oh! my Lord, I pray you spare this wife the bitter pangs which the other suffered; for, being younger, and more tenderly brought up, she would soon die of a broken heart."

At these words the tears came into the Marquis's eyes, and he could dissemble no longer, but cried out-

"Griselidis!—my beloved Griselidis!—it is too much! To prove your love, I have done what no other man under Heaven could have thought of, and have found you obedient, tender, and faithful!"

He then approached Grifelidis, who had modestly bowed her head at these encomiums, and, clasping her in his arms, moistened her cheeks with his tears; and added, in the presence of all the company—

"You, most incomparable woman, are her alone in the world that I should think worthy to be my wife. My subjects, as well as yourself, have believed me to be the murderer of my children, but they have only been sent away from you; and my sister, to whose care I entrusted them, has brought them back here. My son and daughter, fall at the seet of your respectable mother."

Griselidis, unable to support such extreme joy, fainted away; and when, by proper affiltance, she recovered her senses, she pressed her children to her heart, kissed and wept over them so long, that they could scarcely take them from her. All the company sympathized with her, and nothing was heard but sounds of joy and admiration: and this feast, which the Marquis's love had prepared, became a triumph for his wife.

Gautier sent for Janicola to the Castle, whom he had hitherto appeared to neglect, on account of his wife, and paid him great respect during the remainder of his days.

THE DRUNKEN PARSON.

SOME of the young nobility, who served about the perfon of Peter the Great, as a fort of military chamberlains, had been playing some pranks on a midnight ramble, which came to Peter's ears, in form of complaint, and at which he was much enraged against the perpetrators, tho' unable for some time to discover their names.

His chaplain was suspected by the young offenders, to have removed this obstacle to their punishment, which sollowed very quickly the discovery, in a shower of blows from his dubeen or cudgel. They were, therefore, resolved to revenge themselves on the officious parson, whose decided taste for good brandy, soon surnished them an opportunity of doing. While one party of them were casousing with the devoted priest, and treating him with large cups of his favorite liquor below stairs, another was piling up all the furniture of his apartment, which was directly over Peter's bed chamber, on a round table in the middle of the room, on which they placed his looking-glass, and to crown the pyramid, a large bowl of punch. To this new species of Tower of Babel, they sastened a string let through a hole in the adjoining apartment, where one of the actors was stationed, ready to pull it on a preconcerted

The parfon, full of brandy and glee, was conducted with fome difficulty up to his apartment by his bountiful hofts, who had rather overdone the bufinels, fo that on blowing out the light, just as he reached his door, their plot was almost rendered unnecessary by the violence with which he measured his length on the floor. This was the fignal for pulling the string, and down came the whole table edifice, with fuch a noife, as made the Emperor flart from his couch, and run up flairs with his dubeen, to correct the young dogs, who were of course suspected of the fault. But what was his aftonishment, when he found them all lying apparently affeep in their beds, and the parfon dead drunk on the floor of his room, swimming in punch, with all his furniture feattered about him, even to the looking-glafs, which was fhattered to pieces! The application of the cudgel brought him in fome degree to his fenses, but not fo far as to account to Peter for the general wreck, and the fea of punch. Indeed, the poor man was nearly as much altonished as the Emperor, and long took it for a trick of his old antagonist Satan, for the many pulpit phillippics be had uttered against him.

THE BEAR.

A CURIOUS occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Lyons, (lays a French newspaper) :--- A dancing bear and his master went some time ago to a farmer's house, not far from the city of Lyons, in quest of a night's lodging; it was not very natural that such guests should meet with a very welcome reception; but it was rather late, the weather abominable, and no other alylum near at hand. It happened that the farmer was next day to go to town to feil some cattle, and with that intention had put thirty sheep into ? separate stable--- His humanity, however, induced him to turn out his poor sheep, in order to give a fit accommodation to his Bearish Majesty; after which he took home the show-man to steep at his own bouse. About mid-night, every one was awakened, and alarmed by the most dreadful howlings and lamentations; when upon enquiry, it appeared that two thieves, who were informed of the farmer's intentions, but who were ignorant of the event of the evening, came to his stable to carry away the sheep, little thinking of the kind of reception that awaited them On examining the stables, one of them was found torn in pieces by the bear, and the other struggling in the embraces of the terrific animal. The show-man, however, succeeded in extricating the thief, and in muzzling the bear. Thus was the farmer refcued from a lofs that must have wholly ruined him, and recompenced for the hospitality he had so generously exercised.

THE LAZY SERVANTS.

DURING the late frost, a certain gentleman, remarkable for his good humor, overheard two of his servants disputing which of them had the right to shovel the snow from off the foot pavement—thinking example better than precept, he applied to them for a shovel to do ithinself. The two servants, now assamed of their conduct, insisted upon preventing him, which he suffered them to do; observing, he should not have undertook it, only hearing them both say, is was none of their business, he concluded of course, that it must be his.

MAXIM. IT is a common fault to be never fatisfied with our fortune, nor diffatisfied with our understanding.

[The heart alive to the sweet emotions of sensibility will derive a peculiar satisfaction from the perusal of the sollowing TALE....The circumstance on which it is founded is certified as sact, and occurred some sew years since in Hertfordshire, England.]

THE IDIOT : A BALLAD.

A thing of idiot mind,
Yet to the poor unreasoning man
God had not been unkind.
Old Sarah lov'd her helples child,

Whom helpleffiels made dear, And life was happinels to him, Who had no hope nor fear.

She knew his wants, the understood Each half artic late call, And he was every thing to her, And the to him was all.

And so for many years they dwelt, Nor knew a wish beside; But age at length on Sarah came, And she fell sick and died.

He tried in vain to waken her,
And call'd her o'er and o'er,
They told him the was dead---the found
To him no import bore.

They clos'd her eyes, and shrouded her, And he stood wond'ring by, And when they bore her to the grave, He follow'd silently.

They laid her in the narrow house,
They fung the fun'ral stave;——
But when the fun'ral train dispers'd,
He loiter'd by the grave.

The rabble boys who us'd to jeer Whene'er they faw poor Ned, Now flood and watch'd him at the grave, And not a word they faid.

They came, and went, and came again,
Till night at last came on,
And still he loiter'd by the grave,
Till all the rest were gone.

And when he found himself alone, He swift remov'd the clay, And rais'd the cossin up in haste, And bore it swift away.

And when he reach'd his hut, he laid The coffin on the floor, And with the eagerness of joy He barr'd the cottage door.

And out he took his mother's corpse, And plac'd it in her chair, And then he heap'd the hearth, and blew The kindling fire with care.

He plac'd his mother in her chair, And in her wonted place, And blew the kindling fire, that shone Reslected on her sace,

And, pauling, now her hand would feel,
And now her face behold,
"Why, mother! do you look fo pale,

"And why are you fo cold?"

It had pleas'd God from the poor wretch
His only friend to call;

But God was kind to him, and foon In death reftor'd him all.

SONNET.

ALAS! no more the rofy-featur'd more
Awakes the lark to hail the new-born day;
Nor the Chick-Willow, on the evening thorn,
Pours thro' the grove her forrow-foothing lay!

Stern Winter comes to stille every strain,
To veil the meadows deep in trackless snow,
To bind the rivers fast with icy chain,
And bid the roaring winds considering blow.

Yet foon shall Spring renew her flowery reign, And all creation own her joyful sway; But time once lost shall never bloom again, Nor own the force of renovating May:

One hour mispent shall ne'er again return; Then let us time improve, and leave no cause to mourn;

[In the time of Oliver Cromwell, various conficutions: property were made in Ireland. Among the reft, Contain Dennis M'Carty was deprived of his effate, future in Needham, in Ulfter. On the reftoration, he presented to the King and Parliament the following partion. As it is couched in as technical a form as the precedings of any of our Courts, and about as free in nonfense and tautology, it may be amusing to our ears, and infiructive to those young men of law, we lack invention and "wordy lore."]

PETITION.

I DENNIS M'CARTY, a poor, indigent, deplonis lamentable, needy, diftressed, unfortunate Senator, fello lover, friend, coadjutor, and contemporary to the use nine, and the Heliconian choir, do expostulate, beg, pr befeech, feriously intrest, and implore your Majesties e cellencies, highnesses, mightinesses, worships, grant and honors, to pity and bemoan me, who am descende extracted, sprang, and come from the most mighty, a reformed, and most accomplished of the race, flock, eage, genealogy and generation, of the brave and be daring and courageous Timothy M'Teague, M'Ber M'Shone, M'Targus O Gee; who formerly did, and a ciently, in times past, hitherto and evermore kept a abode, dwelling, being, habitation, noble court, mansion house and stately palace in the parish of Needham; whe I was Governor, Generalissimo, Captain, and Justice the peace; and where I kept an open and hospitable be for all ranks, fects, forts and fizes of people-for m women, and children; those that come from this wa from that way, from any way, and from every way-from east, west, north and south; but by the great force, compulsion, tyranny, cruelty, usurpation and he barity, was turned out, kicked out, tumbled out, me to run out, and to trot out; and my faid effate is far alie ated, conveyed, released, transferred, and made on for me and my benefit for ever. Therefore, I humb pray, your majesties, excellencies, highnesses, mightiselle worships, grandees, and honors to pity me, by giving m fomething, or any thing, or every thing, to help to be bread and brandy, clothes and tobacce; and your peint oner, either kneeling, stooping, standing, going, or sy ing-mad, drunk, or fober, as in duty bound, will ex pray.

DENNIS M'CARTY

N. B. Charles II. restored his estate, and granted his
a Colonel's commission in the sixty-third regiment of so

IDLENESS.

KANG HI, Emperor of China, in one of his excursion observing a person sitting idle under a hedge, in a sit of rage ordered one of his attendants to strip him of his clothes, and make off with them. "A man," added he "that does not work himfelf, must always cause harm to fome other person." Solon, the wife Legislator of Athen commanded the Areopagus to watch over the conduct of every citizen, and to punish those that were idle. Dede Huntingford says finely in one of his discourses, "While bodily strength is yet unimpaired by debility, whill es mental faculties are neither embarraffed by necessity a depressed by grief; during that happy period of his a shrink from the labor either of preparing for a credible for tion, or of ably filling it when undertaken; to thrink from that labor for the fake of gratifying a propentity to little indolence, frivolous trifling, or amufements improper, when either unreasonable in point of time or in their nature is compatible with our destination: fuch conduct is cowardly and unmanly in the fight of Reason; it is criminal an culpable in the fight of Christianity; for Christianity de mands not only the avoiding of evil, but zealous aftivity in the performance of good work."

ANECDOTES.

A Gentleman lately croffing a narrow bridge in New-Jersey which was not railed on either side to secure passengers from falling, said to a countryman whom he met, "I think this narrow causeway must be very dangerous, my honest friend; Pray, are not people lost here sometimes?" "Lost! no, Sir," replied the man, "I never knew any body lost here in my life; here have been several drowned indeed, but they were always found again."

A Fanatic Curate being requested to perform the last fad office for a dying young woman, pressed her to believe, as a preparation to the beatistic state, that sells and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven. I am fase then, replied the witty patient, for I have been so long ailing, that I am sthing now but skin and bones.

VERSES ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

ST THE LATS WILLIAM COWPER, BIQ.

THANKLESS for favors from on High, Man thinks he fades too foon : Tho' 'tis his privilege to die, Would he improve the boon,

But he, not wife enough to fcan His best concerns aright, Would gladly ftretch Life's little fpan To Ages if he might ;

To Ages in a world of pain, To Ages where he goes, Call'd by Affliction's heavy chain, And hopeless of repose !

Stringe fondness of the Human Heart-Enamor'd of its harm ; Strange World, that cofts it fo much fmart-And yet has power to charm !

·沙安·沙安·沙安·沙尔·沙尔·沙安·沙安·沙安·沙尔·安尔·安尔·安尔·安尔·安尔·安尔 SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1800.

Notwithstanding the ardent wish of the friends of peace, the fell reign of Bellona would terminate with the ing century, the last European accours, instead of bright-the prospect, announce the happy period as not likeon to arrive. We hear of nothing but warlike prepaon to arrive. er feelings of the foul, and emulation, no longer exerto benefit mankind, ftrives only to invent frefh horto imbitter the cup of human felicity.

imanity watches with the eye of eager expectancy for fiverable termination of the Congress of PEACE, at mile. The continent, which for ten years has been a of flaughter, may yet, if the hearts of rulers are not id to the foft emotions of pity, experience the glimage of happiness.

e French government have again made pacific overto the British court: The correspondence, which is sifed in 47 papers, is highly interesting. The suf-on of arms by sea and land was urged by Orro, the shoomnissay, and a free navigation to the vesses of mions. The English Secretary of State, GRINis, confidering that partial advantages would refult m, refused to accede. Overtures were also made feparate peace, but the engagements of the English limiting of the measure, it was of course rejected.

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Buith Parliament were called together on the 11th the purpose of devising means for alleviating the miof the people, occasioned by the want of the necessalife. Resolutions were passed, preventing the mane of spirits, starch, &c. from corn; and allowing
a on the importation of wheat, barley, rye, oats,
and rice. fifty not flife to the from the fifteh

big Debby, Capt. Topps, of Baltimore, WITH SLAVES, from the coast of Guinea, is condemned autholomews, by the Government of the Island.——nilar success attend all those who thus build their son the mifery of others.

in Barclay arrived here on Monday from St. Sebasams, that all intercourse between France and Spain the latter kingdom --- All American vessels are obli-tion quarentine; and what is very singular, they the introduction of their calamity to vessels from

in Mercury, having on board a very valuable car-the river La Plata, bound to Philadelphia, is tak-HE BRITISH and carried into Halifax; 70,000 ecie were landed from her at Halifax.

from Captain Shaw, of the United States Schoone, of 12 guns to a friend in Baltimore, dated th he had fuffered from a West-India climate, an happy to inform you of my good fuccess in hadies. I have in my last cruise taken 12 fail ande 300 French prisoners, killed and wounded then 42 pieces of artillery and 180 fland of mufich is really more than I could have contemStates thip Merrimack, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Baffaterre, St. Kitts, Novembe, 6.

" I left this port the aoth ultimo, and returned, here last evening with one of the finest brigs belonging to Guadaloupe, mounting 14 guns, and 120 men.

Extract of a letter from the Supercargo of the thip Favorite. Charles Bernard, mafter, dated St. Pierres, Guadaloupe, 23d Nov. 1800.

" On the 24th day after I left New-York, was taken by the French Privateer schooner Patriot, of this place, in about lat. 20, N and long. 66, W.; in whose possession I have been until this day, affociated with negroes, and perfons of almost every description. Fortugately for me, I met here a friend of mine, formerly of New-York, otherwife I should been confined in the common prifon, among all the convicts of the country. Please inform all concerned in the ship Favorite, of her destiny, as I am allowed to write only this much, by this opportunity,"

LATEST NEWS.

By the arrival at Boston of the schooner Traveller, Capt. Dingley, from London, we have received intelligence to the 14th ult.

PARIS, Oct. 24.
Citizen Pichon is appointed French Commissary General to refide at Philadelphia. He will act as Charge d'affairs until a Minister is fent out.

The Invalion of Tulcany was in confequence of the riling of the people, and their subsequent operations against the French; and to prevent the English from landing troops to affift them. The day after the French obteined possetsion of Leghorn, an English fleet with twelve thousand troops appeared off that place. The proceedings of the French in this bufinels is no violation of the armiftice.

CADIZ, Od. 16.

Ld. Keith, with his fleet, has withdrawn from before this city. It is faid, the contagion which has prevailed here, has made its appearence, in an alarming manner, on board the English ships.

LUNEVILLE, Nov, 7.

The Count de Cobentzel arrived here this morning at 5 o'clock, and Joseph Buonaparte at noon. The former was faluted with 18 pieces of cannon, and the latter by ringing the only bell left us. The two Ministers lodge in private houses, until their apartments in the castle shall be completely furnished.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The King has iffued his Proclamation for convening the united Parliament, pursuant to the union with Ireland, on the gad day of January.

Count Cobentzel, who is at Paris from Vienna has difpatched a Courier, with fome important letters to our government; which have been answered, and the Courier has returned.

A ferious difference exists between the Emperor of Germany and the Elector of Bavaria. The Minister of the lat ter has been withdrawn from Vienna, ... The English continue raifing recruits on the continent.

NOV. 14. The French funds have lately experienced a fall; and orders have been given for the movement of the troops. These are disagreeable omeas to the friends of peace.

L. Buonaparte is gone to Ruffia, and his commission is conjectured to be connected with the subject of Peace, or to neutralize that power if war is renewed.

Letters from Manheim, Oct. 31, ftate that the Auftrian Army have received orders to be in readine's to march; and the refumption of hostilities is expected.

Caracchi, and nineteen accomplices, have been delivered to the criminal tribunal, for conspiring against the life of Buonaparte.

An order has been iffued, that every Italian fhall quit France in 24 hours, and be furnished with passports for Milan. The Corsican Arens who drew a dagger on Buonaperte at St. Cloud, is one of the leaders of the conspiracy.

RUSSIANS. There is doubt but large armies are in preparation. Some accounts fay, that they are to affift the Emperor if war is renewed : other accounts declare they will operate against him if he does not become more humble in his defigns!

COURT of HYMEN.

WHEN all the charms true tafte approve, Unite within the maid we love, Awaking all our fost defires, And lighting up Hymeneal fires; The altar we with rapture greet, The chain is light, the bondage fweet.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening, the 6th inft. by the Rev Dr Rogers, Mr Hugh M'Cormick, to Mils HESTER KUMBLE, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inft. at Morris-Town. (New-Jerley,) by the Rev Ala Hillyer, Mr ARRAHAM RICHARDS, of this city, to Mile SARAH ARROLD, of

On Thursday evening, the 18th inft by the Rev Mr Seixes, M. MIGHARL ISAACS, to Mrs. FARRY LAZAaus, both of this city.

Same evening, at Norwalk, (Connecticut,) by the Rev Mr Buinet, Mr DAVID LOCKWOOD, to Mile SALLY LOCKWOOD, both of that place.

At Perth, Scotland, Mr Rosent Merville, aged fixty-feven, to Mifs Ross, aged nineteen. The disparity of years between this happy pair was not the most remarkable thing attending the marriage ;--- the bridegroom's mother, above one hundred years of age, danced feveral reels at the wedding, with as much agility as a girl of

李子子子子子子子子子子子子子子 LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the LANSINGBURGH and WATER-FORD NAVIGATION LOTTERY, and in the STATE ROAD LOTTERY, No. 111, for fale by John Harriffon, No. 2 Peck-flip.

THEATRE.

On Monday evening, December 29th, will be prefented the celebrated COMEDY of

FRATERNAL DISCORD Or, THE VILLAGE DOCTOR.

Between the play and Farce, M. LAURENCE, Daneing-Mafter, pupil to the celebrated Vestris will dance the favorite MATELOTTE HOLLANDOISE.

To which will be added, the much admired COMIC OPERA of

Robin Hood.

Or, SHERWOOD FOREST.

Waldron's Museum,

No. 229 Greenwich-Street,

Will be elegantly illuminated on the evenings of the aft, ad and 3d January. It will be beautifully decorated, and feven most elegant bowers erected at equal distances.

On the above evenings the following Transparencies will be handsomely illuminated full length Portraits of FRANKLIN, FAYETTE, Venus riling from the fea, and a beautiful Monument facred to the memory of COLUMBUS, twelve feet high, and three feet fquare. Alfo, the admired patriotic piece in commemoration of the Fourth of July.

The Muleum is open every day, as ufuel, from nine to twelve in the morning, and from one to five in the afternoon, and on every evening, (Sundays excepted) from fix to ten. Price of admittance two shillings.

NB. The prefent proprietor acknowledges with gratitude the favors of a generous public, and folicits a continu-New-York, Dec. 27. ance.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

Hutchins Improved Almanacs

For the year 1801, By the thousand, groce, dozen, &c. fold at No. 3Peck-ffp

Stamped Paper. BONDS, NOTES, BILLS of LADING, &c. for Sale by J. Harrillon, no a Peck-Slip.

A SONG.

TUNE ... " The Humors of Glen." SOME fing of fweet Mally, some fing of fair Nelly, And some call sweet Sue the cause of their pain, Some love to be jolly, some love melancholy, And fome love to fing of the Humors of Glen. But my only fancy is my pretty Nancy, In venting my passion I'll strive to be plain; I'll afk no more treasure, I'll seek no more pleasure But thee, my dear Nancy, gin thou wert my ain, Her beauty delights me, her kindness invites me, Her pleasant behavior is free from all stain, Therefore, my fweet jewel, O do not prove cruel Confent, my dear Nancy, and come be my ain. Her carriage is comely, her language is homely, Her drefs is quite decent, when ta'en in the main

She's blooming in feature, the's handsome in flature My charming, dear Nancy, O wert theu my ain. Like Phæbus adorning the fair suddy morning Her bright eyes are fparkling, her brows are ferene, Her yellow locks thining, in beauty combining,

My charming fweet Nancy, wilt thou be my ain? The whole of her face is with maidenly graces Array'd like the gowands, that grow in you glen, She's well-fhap'd and flender, true-hearted and tender My charming fweet Nancy, O wert thou my ain.

I'll feek thro' the nation for fome habitation, To shelter my jewel from cold, snow, and raine With fongs to my deary, I'll keep her ay cheery, My charming fweet Nancy, gin thou wert my ain, I'll work at my calling, and furnish thy dwelling With every thing needful my life to fustain, Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle, I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain. I'll make true affection the conftant direction,

Of loving my Nancy while life doth remain; Tho' youth will be wafting, true love shall be lasting, My charming fweet Nancy, ginthou wert my ain. But what if my Nancy thould alter her fancy, To favor another be forward and fain, I will not compel her, but plainly I'll tell her Begone, thou false Nancy, thou'se ne'er be my ain.

ON KISSING.

And if it were not lawful, the Lawyers would not use it; And if it were not pious, the Clergy would not chuse it; And if it were not a dainty thing, the Ladies would not crave it;

And if it were not a plentiful thing, the poor girls could not have it.

ON TOBACCO.

A PARODY BY A SAILOR.

And if it wasn't lawful, the Lawyers would not use it, And if it wasn't pleasant, the Parsons would not chuse it And if it wasn't a dainty thing, the gentry would not crave it,

And if it wasn't a plentiful thing, why, we poor dogs could not have it.

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ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN farmer, who was fond of boafling of the fertility of the foil on which he lived --- the falubrity of the air, and the wonderful crops that were produced under his care; at a certain ale house some time ago was telling among other wonderful tales, that he had raifed the preceding year the largest turnips be ever faw; that some meafured three feet in circumference, and were from four to five feet in length; but faid they were produced in a piece of land he had cleared for that purpole. The admiring crowd were still more assonished, when they heard a traveller, who had stopped to comfort himself with a sup of whiskey, observe, that the story of the turnips, remir him of a little town, in the west of England, through which he had travelled; which was entirely inhabited by coppersmiths; and what he thought most wonderful was, to see two and thirty at work on one kettle? The farmer observed, that he thought it impossible, as they would be in each other's way. Lord no, faid the traveller; fo far from it, that they could not hear each other hammering. Amazing I cried the farmer; what in the world did they intend the kettle for? I don't know, indeed, faid the traveller, unless it was to boil your turnips in.

MORALIST.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

THE most acceptable thing in the world is a discreet liberality. He that gives to all without discretion will foon fland in need of every one's affiftance.

Liberality does not fo much confift in giving largely as in giving feafonably.

We should be generous, but not profuse or profligate. There is no passion that more excites us to every thing that is noble and generous, then virtuous love.

Solid love, whose root is virtue, can no more die than

God is love, and the more we endeavor to imitate the Deity, the nearer we approach to perfection and happiness. Love or charity is moreover the diffinguishing charactereffic of a true Christian

That fweet and elegant uniting of the minds, which is properly called love, has no other knot but virtue, and therefore if it be right love, it can never slide into any action that is not virtuous.

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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs PALMER, takes this method to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has removed from the city of Hudson, to New-York, where she will open a school for Young Ladies, in a pleasant situation in Pearl-Street, No. 81, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Punctuation, Composition, and the English Language grammatically folved in three cases, viz----the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective. Likewise Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps. Tambour, and all kinds of needlework. The terms shall be reasonable The cleanliness, morals, and behavior of the Young Ladies will be particularly attended to. Boarding and Lodging for them if required. The school will commence the Sih day of December next.

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Nov. 1. 27

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WHEREAS James Leggett, formerly of the con Dutchels, late of the city and county of New-York, fed, did, while living, by his last will and tessame point Martha Worden, Executrix, to fettle the estate faid James Leggett, now deceased; and the faid Worden being duly authorifed, does hereby req persons who have any demands against said estate, a bit them for fettlement, at No. 112 Washington. and on the other hand, all those who are any ways ed to faid effate, are hereby called upon to make it MARTHA WORDEN, Exect ate payment, New-York, Nov. 29, 1800.

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